

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations humbling at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 48. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL-
LARS per annum, paid in advance, or
FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this
paper, are, 50 cents for the first inser-
tion of every 15 lines or under, and .5
cents for each continuance; longer ad-
vertisements in the same proportion.

By the President of the Unit-
ed States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed
on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled
"An act making provision for the establish-
ment of additional land offices in the territory of
Missouri," the President of the United States
is authorized to direct the public lands, which
have been surveyed in the said territory, to
be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of
the United States, do hereby declare and make
known, that public sales for the disposal
(agreeably to law) of certain lands in the ter-
ritory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin,
said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the
sale of

Townships No. 46 to 52
inclusive, and fractl. in range 19

township 53

48 to 52

fractl township 53

20

48 to 52

21, 22, 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the
sale of

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25

48 to 50

26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the
sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12

51 to 56

13

53 to 56

14 & 15

excepting the lands which have been, or may
be, reserved by law, for the support of schools,
and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be
necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no
longer, and the lands shall be offered in regu-
lar numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-
ington, this 17th day of July, one thou-
sand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the
laws of the United States, will publish the above
once a week till the first of May next, and send
their bills to the General Land Office for pay-
ment.

August 7-88t

By the President of the Uni-
ted States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed
on the 12th December, 1811, entitled
"An act extending the time for opening the
several Land Offices established in the territory
of Orleans," the President of the United
States is authorized to cause the Land Offices
in the said territory, (now state of Louisiana)
to be opened, and the land offered for sale.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of
the United States, do hereby declare and make
known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas,
in the state of Louisiana, for the dis-
posal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in
the western land district of Louisiana, viz:

On the first Monday in December next, for
the sale of Townships, No.

1 and 2 South $\frac{1}{2}$ of the base line in $\frac{1}{2}$ 123456

1 and 2 North $\frac{1}{2}$ Ranges in $\frac{1}{2}$ 123456

3 North $\frac{1}{2}$

345

West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for
the sale of Townships

3 south

4 south

5 south

678910 south

Ranges

11 south

12 south

3

West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved for the sup-
port of schools, and for other purposes. Each
sale shall continue open for three weeks and
no longer, and the sales shall be in regular nu-
merical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-
ington, the 20th day of June, one thou-
sand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who are au-
thorized to publish the laws of the United
States, (in the states south and west of Penn-
sylvania) will insert the above once a week till
the first Monday in December next, and send
their accounts to the General Land Office for
payment.

A Map of the above Land District is pre-
paring, and will be for sale at Opelousas,
and at the General Land Office, by
JOHN GARDINER, Ch. Clk.

Printers who publish this notice with the
proclamation, will be furnished with a map.

June 24—20t.

Notice.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Adam McFees-
ters, a colored man's shop, 7 miles east of
Lexington, on the Winchester road, on the
night of the 16th instant, a BLACK HORSE,
13 or 16 hands high, eight or nine years old, last
spring, with hind gears on, a blind bridle, shod
all round, shoes a little worn, some white hairs
in his face, a natural trotter, no brand remem-
bered. TEN DOLLARS will be given by me
for the horse, or FIFTY DOLLARS for
the horse and thief.

JOHN CAUCHEY.

Fayette Co'y. Nov. 20, 1818-3t*

POETRY.

A MAN IN LOVE,
BY LADY MARY W. MONTAGUE.

The man who feels the dear disease,
Forgets himself, neglects to please;
The crowd avoids and seeks the groves,
And much he thinks when much he loves;
Press'd with alternate hope and fear,
Sighs in her absence, sighs when she is near.
The gay, the fond, the fair, the young,
Those trifles pass unseen along;
To him a pert, insipid throng,
But most he shuns the vain coquette,
Contemns her false affected wit:
The minstrel's sound, the flowing bowl,
Oppress and hurt the amorous soul.
Tis solitude alone can please,
And give some intervals of ease;
He feeds the soft distemper there;
And fondly courts the distant fair;
To balls, the silent shade prefers,
And hates all other charms but hers.
When thus your absent swain can do,
Certa, you may believe him true.

BY LORD BYRON.

And wilt thou weep when I am low?
Sweet Lady, speak those words again!
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so;
I would not give thy bosom pain.

My heart is sad—my hopes are gone—
My blood runs coldly through my breast;
And when I perish, thou alone
Wilt sigh above my place of rest.

And yet, methinks, a beam of peace
Doth through my cloud of anguish shine;
And for a while my sorrow cease,
To know that heart hath felt for mine.

O Lady! blessed be that tear,
It falls for one that cannot weep:
Such precious drops are doubly dear
To those whose eyes no tears may steep.

Sweet Lady! once my heart was warm—
With every feeling soft as thine;
But beauty's self has ceased to charm
A wretch—created to repine!

Then wilt thou weep when I am low?
Sweet Lady! speak those words again!
Yet, if they grieve thee, say not so;
I would not give thy bosom pain.

JOHN MASON WILLIAMS,

Who lately died on Long Island, has
been known in the literary world for more
than 30 years, under the name which he
prefixed to some of the severest satirical
poetry that the English language has produced, of ANTHONY PASQUIN. Mr. Williams was a man of excellent education,
and his genius and taste early in life introduced him to society, which, however envied, and however sought, is
the least likely to promote happiness or
endure, while its example and its fasci-
nation too frequently contaminate
what might be otherwise good and great.
Among his associations were once cele-
brated and dissipated Lord Berrymore and the reigning regent of England.—
His special profession was that of liter-
ature, for which he relinquished his
early destination in the inns of court; and his intercourse with the fashionable
world of London gave him opportunities, by which he was enabled to range with an unspiring vehemence and wit on all subjects which excited his dislike or his indignation.—His poem, called "The
Children of Thespis," suspended for a
time the conversation and interest of
readers, and talkers, and players and
critics, on every other subject; and his
"Pin Basket to the Children of Thes-
pis," equally poetical and severe, was
considered as a poetical tomahawk, which
cut down every thing it aimed at.

The caprices of those who, by arbi-
trary rank, were his superiors, but in
intellect his inferiors, involved him in
disputes, where he discovered too late
that talents, and education, and self respect,
could not secure him, unless he de-
based himself to them. He revolted;
and was involved in successive difficulties
for more than twenty years. He had
finally fixed upon the United States as
his ultimate home; and found a grave
at the moment when he was about plan-
ning a retired life to be devoted to agri-
culture as a pursuit, and useful literature
as a recreation. He has left a wi-
dow, but no children.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We observe in the Philadelphia papers
an advertisement, inviting an assemblage
of those stockholders of the Bank of the
United States, who are opposed to an un-
due influence, in the choice of Directors
by persons resident in the city of Balti-
more! The jealousy which here prevails
out in relation to the influence of the Bal-
timoreans, appears with a very ill grace
on the part of the city of Philadelphia,
which has the parent bank located there,
and has nine-tenths of the directors
amongst its citizens—and is about to have
half a million of dollars expended in its
precincts, in the erection of a building
for the purpose of adoring its streets.
This is a species of undue influence, of
which the Baltimoreans might justly
say—"If we have the honor, you have
the profit."

FROM THE CINCINNATI PAPERS.

CINCINNATI BANKS.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of
Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, the 12th instant,
the Committee appointed at a former
meeting to investigate the causes which have
induced the Banks of this town to suspend the
payment of specie, submitted a Report, which,
after some amendment, was agreed to, as fol-
lows:

Nov. 13-3t*

THE REPORT.

The undersigned Committee, appointed
at a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati,
convened at the hotel, on Saturday
evening last, for the purpose of en-
quiring into the causes, which led to the
suspension of specie payments by the
State Banks at this place, beg leave to report:
That they have, as far as the
time given them, and their imperfect
knowledge of that part of political econ-
omy referred to them, would permit,
endeavored to investigate the subject, and
ascertain whether any sufficient reasons
existed for the late measure adopted by
the Banks.

It appears to your Committee, from the
investigation they have been enabled to
make, that a variety of causes have
combined to produce that effect, some
of which they will enumerate.
At the close of the late war with Great
Britain, the Banks of this place had issued
a large amount of paper, in accom-
modating the citizens of this town and
neighborhood, and in advances made to
government, to enable them to carry on
the war in this quarter, not more, how-
ever, than, in the ordinary course of
banking business, they would have been
able to have redeemed in specie, without
being reduced to the necessity of calling
in their debts so rapidly as to occasion
distress to their debtors. The Bank paper of this place, at the time al-
luded to, composed all the circulating
medium of this district of country.

In the winter of 1815-16, Congress
established by law, a Bank of the United
States, with power to erect branches in
the different states; and in the spring of
1817, a branch commenced business in
this place. The effect produced by this
event has been altogether different from
what was anticipated by the most intelligent
among us; instead of benefiting the
community, and relieving them from the
embarrassments under which they then
labored, by adding to the circulating medium
of the country, it has had a tendency to
increase those embarrassments, by with-
drawing it from circulation. The bal-
ance of trade has at all times been against
the western country, our imports always
far exceeding our exports; this, however,
in the former state of things, was not
very sensibly felt by the Banks, their own
paper being carried to the eastward, and
only returned to them in the ordinary
course of business. Upon the establish-
ment of the Branch Bank, an almost total
change, in this respect, took place.
By an order of the Mother Bank, the
Branch was restricted in its receipts, to
the paper of the Banks of this place, two
or three other State Banks, its own pa-
per, and specie.

In this state of things, the State Bank
paper being below par at the eastward,
in consequence of the balance of trade be-
ing against us, the paper of the Branch
was diligently sought for, by all those
who were either indebted, or wished to
make purchases over the mountains, and
the Bank paper of the town, being almost
the only circulating medium, was collected
and exchanged at the Branch for the
United States' Bank paper.—The loans
also, made from the Branch, could only
be paid in this paper, while at the same
time, the receiver of public monies was
restricted in his receipts, to the money
taken by the Branch, and which was by
him immediately transferred to it.
The Branch paper, issued here, was
also collected by the merchants and car-
ried to the eastward, all of which was re-
deemed by the Mother Bank; so that
our institutions had no other means of
redeeming their paper from the Branch,
than by paying them in specie.

In consequence also of the State Bank
paper being under par at the eastward,
a number of individuals have been con-
stantly engaged, for the sake of gain, in
purchasing it up, returning it to the
Banks, and drawing the specie from them,
which they have carried over the moun-
tains and sold at an advance; and by
thus removing the specie from the coun-
try, rendered it more difficult for the
Banks to obtain specie to redeem their pa-
per with. Another source of the speedy
return of the paper of this place, has
been the great number of new banks,
that have been established in its neighbor-
hood during the past year; and the
principal part of whose specie capital has
been, directly or indirectly, drawn from
this place.—From these causes, the pa-
per of the State Banks has been returned
upon them with a rapidity unparalleled
in the history of banking institu-
tions, insomuch, that in the space of less
than two years, they have actually with-
drawn from circulation two-thirds of the
whole amount of paper issued by them—
and accumulated a heavy debt against
them at the United States Bank.

These causes, however, would not
alone, in the opinion of your Committee,
be sufficient to justify the Banks in the
measures they have adopted. But in
addition to this, the United States Bank
has recently required the Banks to pay up
the whole amount of the debt due by
them to the Branch, and have at the same
time restricted the Branch, in its re-
ceipts, to United States paper, and specie;
and the receiver of public monies has
also been laid under the same restrictions.
This order of the United States

Bank does not appear to your Committee
to have been predicated upon a ne-
cessity for supplying the Branch with
specie, to enable it to redeem its paper
in this place, but for the purpose of rais-
ing a fund, by which to meet the increased
demand for specie upon the United
States Bank in Philadelphia, and other
eastern cities.

It is well known that almost the whole
of the specie that has been had and used
in Europe, the United States, and West Indies,
has been supplied from the mines of South America, and that for more than
five years past, the provinces of Spain
have been in a state of insurrection, in
consequence of which, for that length of
time, but little has been added to the then
supply of specie circulating medium; while
the drain of this article from Europe
and the United States, for the East India
trade, has been as considerable as
at any former period. This trade can
only be carried on in specie, as no articles
are ever transported from these countries
to the East Indies, and sold for
specie, by which it might be returned.

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but to commercial speculators. Papers were written for the purpose of enlisting the feelings of our countrymen in their favor; inflammatory writings were printed in Baltimore, and circulated in Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of rousing the people to another revolution; and three of the exiles were actually sent to La Plata at the expense of individuals in Baltimore, for the purpose of hastening the work. It may be said, that this was but an act of humanity, of disinterested kindness, to these unfortunate men; *but every one is at liberty to draw his own inferences from the facts.* Two of the exiles, Chiclana and Pagola, are now in Montevideo with general Carrera and Larea, living under the protection of the Portuguese; a third, Agrelo, is in prison at Buenos Ayres. The circumstances under which he came there, are well known. This act may not be thought of a nature interfering with the interior policy and concerns of a foreign government; it was but humane to send them back to the country, from which they had been cruelly expelled, and where they had hopes of getting into power, by a revolution! It is a fact, however, that the same North Americans who were thus undermining the authority of the existing governments of those countries, were engaged in writing to Pueyrredon and San Martin the most complimentary letters, expressing their wishes for their success, and offering their services! This, to be sure, is only a proof of great impartiality. Yet, in both these matters, there may be a difference of opinion.

Another subject, closely connected with the former, is the extravagant eulogies on the chieftain Artigas. Is it pretended that we ought to acknowledge his government? Surely no reasonable man can recommend such a measure.

But as he is preferred by certain editors

to all the other governments of South America, that of Commodore Aury not excepted, of course those which are less respectable cannot be recognized; Buenos Ayres and Chili are, therefore, not to be recognized!

The eulogists of Artigas are the same persons who eulogize Carrera and the exiles of Buenos Ayres; and probably for the same reasons.

It is the god Plutus, under the disguise of patriotism; *money, money* is what they are seeking for.

The trade of Spain had almost disappeared, partly on account of the number of patriot cruisers; or was transferred to English, American, or Portuguese bottoms; and principally on account of the state of her colonies; there was no longer any thing for privateers and private owners to prey upon.

What was to be done? simply, to engage the government of Buenos Ayres in a war with the Portuguese, contrary to its plannest policy, for the mere purpose of gratifying their insatiate avarice.

Why was such a war contrary to the policy of Buenos Ayres? Because it has as much as it can do, to combat the Spaniards in the provinces of Upper Peru,

the seat of war for the last eight years, and to repel the invasions of Chili.

A war with the Portuguese would operate as a most seasonable diversion in favor of Spain.

Besides, what would be the situation of Buenos Ayres, if its commerce

was cut off by the Portuguese, whose naval superiority enables them to command the river La Plata. Perhaps the English would interfere in their behalf; this would be their only hope.

In South America there are three republics, upon which the eyes and hopes of free America are fixed; Venezuela, Buenos Ayres and Chili. The two former are situated, one on the north, the other on the south side of Brazil; and it is obviously their interest, at the present moment at least, to maintain a state of neutrality with that power, if they can.

The countries under the government of Buenos Ayres and Chili are of vast extent and importance; and contain between two and three millions of souls.

What can those editors mean who would wish to fix our attention exclusively on Artigas, who is at the head of a revolted portion of the people of the country, not a twentieth in point of numbers, and contributing nothing to the general cause?

This is surely not the cause of South American emancipation that these men are supporting.

Are nineteen-twentieths of the country to yield to the ambition of one man?

What if some leader in Vermont, during our revolutionary war, declaring himself the true patriot, and all the rest false, should have found persons in France, to say that all the other states

should be placed under the direction of the chieftain of the Green Mountain Boys?

According to the admission of those who advocate Artigas, he is a man of very limited capacity, and commands a kind of people very little beyond our Indians. What are we ultimately to expect from him or his people? He can never be called to preside over the destinies of the United Provinces of La Plata. It is said that his intentions are good; and that these good intentions justify the arbitrary and uncontrolled power which he possesses; and which, being submitted to by his people, is therefore lawful. According to our democratic notions, arbitrary power, under no circumstances, deserves approbation, when it constitutes the basis of government. Napoleon selected emperor, was little more respectable in our estimation, than if he had been born emperor. Admitting, however, that the intentions of Artigas are good, and that these good intentions justify the arbitrary and uncontrolled power which he possesses; and which, being submitted to by his people, is therefore lawful.

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According to our democratic notions, arbitrary power, under no circumstances, deserves approbation, when it constitutes the basis of government.

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The price of Stocks, as given in the Maryland Censor, rates U. S. six per cents. at from 101 to 103, United States' Bank shares at 112, and the Baltimore Bank stocks as varying from 5 to 10 per cent. advance, except the City Bank shares, which are rated as high as 25 dollars for 16 paid in.

ALEXANDRIA, (Loo.) Oct. 31.

It is with particular pleasure we state, although the first part of the season was rather unfavorable, owing to the want of rain, that the Cotton Crops in this part of the state will be very good; the quantity will be great, larger than has been made for several years, and the Cotton of an excellent quality. The rot will be inconsiderable, and the season as yet, has been favorable for picking. Many planters in this parish will raise two thousand pounds to the acre.

NATCHEZ, Nov. 10.

We regret to learn that the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Choctaws, for their lands within this state, have failed in the accomplishment of that desirable object, the cause of which we have been, as yet, unable to ascertain.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CLARION.

SUPPRESSION OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

A gentleman immediately from Louisiana informs us, that Gen. Ripley is concentrating a respectable force at Baton Rouge, to ascend Red river, and he understood thence to proceed and occupy the country in dispute between the U. States and Spain, lying between the Sabine and Rio del Norte. The necessity for this movement, at this time, is the assemblage of a large military and naval force there, which is said to be piratical in its character. It is rather, however, strange, that the U. S. should be unwilling to run the risk of embroiling the nation in a war by retaining Pensacola, Spain having taken umbrage, when we should suppose there would be much more excitement at the American arms being pushed towards the mines of Mexico. However, if what we might say, would have any weight, let it be from us to discourage this step—we think the territory lawfully ours, being unquestionably included in Louisiana, and knowing it to be of an immense value, we hope our government will do the nation justice by taking it. The district spoken of, is the most delightful, for the latitude, that the sun shines on—the soil is immensely rich, the climate healthy, and the local situation of it on the gulf, will ensure a wealthy and respectable population as soon as order is once established.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Natchez, dated October 28, to his friend in New Orleans.

“Juan Beramendi and Jose Angel Navarro, arrived here last night, and confirm the news of the arrival at Atascosito of the expedition which I alluded to in my last; it is composed of 500 men, under the command of Don Juan de Casteneda; 200 men had made themselves masters of a fort belonging to Gen. Laramendi, and Casteneda had sent a flag of truce to Galveztown, which had not returned at the departure of Beramendi. The object of the expedition appears to have been to destroy this fort and Galveztown, and to intercept as much as possible the trade of the Comanches.—They have left 100 men on the Trinity at a plantation called the Salto, six leagues on the main road. It would seem that the commander does not wish to approach nearer to the frontier for fear of deserts—four deserters have already come in.”

MILLEDGEVILLE, OCT. 27.

We have intelligence from the Florida posts on the east of the Appalachicola, in the occupancy of our troops, to the 5th inst. The hostile Indians, amounting, it was supposed, to about 1000 warriors, who had not come in, were in a state of starvation; many had died of hunger. A woman arrived at St. Marks the first of this month, with intimations from some of the principal out-lying chiefs, of a wish to surrender, provided their lives were spared, and the little remaining property they had left, of which the friendly Indians are inclined to rifle them, should be secured. These dispositions have been humanely encouraged by the commanding officer of the post; and little doubt is entertained but there will soon be a final termination of the Seminolian war, which has existed on our borders, and with many acts of cruelty, for nearly two years past. General Gaines has transferred his head-quarters from Fort Hawkins to St. Mary’s.

[Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 11.

The trial of Wm. Wood as accessory to the great mail robbery, occupied the circuit court nearly the whole of yesterday. The jury brought in their verdict at 9 o’clock, which subjects the prisoner to an imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

We are informed that the U. States’ Branch Bank at New York, has been robbed, to the amount of 19,000 dollars, by a clerk belonging to that institution. It is said that he got access to the chest where the notes were deposited for collection, and after taking them out to the amount above stated, obtained a loan upon them of 13,000 dollars from a broker, who, wanting the money before they became due, put them into the market, which led to the discovery of the robbery.

[Franklin Gaz.]

Mr. EUSTIS, our late minister to Holland, with his lady, and Mr. APPLETON, the late Secretary of Legation, have arrived in the City of Washington from Boston.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

The Message of the President has not yet been received.

Mr. MASON and Mr. HOLMES have been re-elected to Congress from their respective districts in Massachusetts.—In other districts, favorable changes have taken place.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—RESUMED.

On Friday last, official information was received by the Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky, that the mother bank had suspended the payment of specie for its own notes, and ordered its branches to adopt a similar measure.—This intelligence astonished the officers and directors of the branch bank, no less than it did the community, and cast a gloom over the face of every body.—Steps were immediately taken to induce the Bank of Kentucky to change its course, and to resume specie payments. After a negotiation between that institution and the United States branch bank here, in which the latter displayed the utmost liberality, and the former considerable irresolution and indecision, the Bank of Kentucky, on Tuesday, determined to resume the payment of specie, and things accordingly are now proceeding as prior to the suspension. Paper of the Kentucky Bank and its branches is again the real representative of specie; and business is recovering from the shock, which the unnecessary, injurious and unlawful conduct of the directors of that bank gave it.

The character of Kentucky has exceedingly suffered by these proceedings. It beoves the legislature, now about to convene, to institute an immediate inquiry into the conduct of the directors of the state bank, and to adopt efficient measures, not only to prevent any future attempt to suspend specie payments, but promptly to coerce them from every bank in the state, which may at any time presume to refuse paying gold or silver for its own paper. Such measures will afford the only remedy for the almost overwhelming evils which have grown out of an excess of banking; and they are imperiously demanded by the public interest.

MR. HOLLEY,

The President of Transylvania University, has taken his station at the head of that institution, in the elegant new building erected for it. It is unnecessary to repeat the powerful inducements which this University now holds out to western parents to send their sons to it. It is now prepared for the reception, accommodation, and complete education of young gentlemen, from 60 to 80 of whom have, we are informed, already entered, and others coming in.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We recommend to our readers an attentive perusal of the “broad view of our South American relations,” copied into another part of this paper, from the Delaware Watchman. The subject is ably discussed, and the information exhibited by the writer, minute. He has a little fallen into the same sort of error which he has censured in those who censure Puerreydon; he has unnecessarily cast reflections on the character and services of Artigas and Aury, to say nothing of the Carreras. The proper course for us to pursue, is to support all, who are at all worthy of support, engaged in the glorious cause of South American emancipation, and to forbear from assailing any of the patriots, unless their conduct be obviously and indisputably treasonable or hostile to the success of their fellow citizens. It becomes us to do or say nothing which shall retard the achievement of the liberties of the South.

MR. CLAY.

Has not been permitted even to pay a visit, for two or three days, to his son, now at Harvard University, without being persecuted by the ridiculous and pompous complimentary notices of the Boston federal prints. The “honorable” Mr. Clay dined at such a place, on such a day; the “honorable” Mr. Clay attended divine worship at the Rev. Mr. Channing’s; the “honorable” Mr. Clay lost a part of his baggage at the great Exchange fire; the “honorable” Mr. Clay carried a trunk to a neighboring house, then took his station to hand water, and then lodged at Mr. Blake’s: these silly titles, and this equally silly record of every thing done by our representative, disgrace the federal party at Boston, and dishonor our country. We hope that Mr. Clay made his retreat from the head quarters of aristocracy and pompous folly as soon as possible.—Certain we are, from the plausibility and simplicity of his character and manners, that the sort of puffing administered to him in Major Bobadil’s *Centinel*, was disgusting to him in the extreme. We should think that the Bostonians might extend their hospitality to western and southern gentlemen, without proclaiming every instance of it to the world, in their newspapers.

NEW NAVY SECRETARY.

SMITH THOMSON, Esq. who has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, is, we learn, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, and has been a uniform republican. He is said to be a man of talents, and to reflect credit on the bench. So far, his appointment has been correct and judicious; but whether he has devoted much attention to political science, to commercial operations, or to naval tactics, is not so certain. We hope, however, that he will prove to be a good Secretary: we have no doubt, from information, that he is a much more able man than his predecessor.

Communication.

THEATRICAL.

Saturday night last closed our Theatre for the present season. The benefit having been for Mr. S. DRAKE, an unexampled audience, for the western country, crowded the house. Many who went, could not approach within view or hearing of the stage. The amount of money received, was six hundred and forty-seven dollars. Two hundred and fifty ladies appeared, and constituted the most splendid ornament that Kentucky had ever witnessed at a dramatic representation. The attention of Mr. S. DRAKE in the management of the Theatre, during his father’s absence, his merit as a player; the decorum of his conduct in society, without intending to reflect on any member of the company; and above all the liberality which has been displayed by Mr. D. in giving benefits to two humane institutions, have endeared him to Lexington; and I am proud to say it, he met his reward on Saturday night.

4th. About the beginning of August last, they were notified in form, by the cashier of the branch, that an order had been received from the bank of the United States, requiring them to reduce their respective balances to the office, by monthly instalments of 20 per cent. on the amount. And the necessity which occasioned this requisition, was made known to them; namely, that the government had notified the bank of the United States of its intention to pay off its Louisiana debt, which would require from the vaults of that institution between six and seven millions of dollars.

5th. This requisition was not complied with; but in lieu of it, a remonstrance was forwarded on to the bank of the United States, in which they openly avowed their inability to pay their debt to the branch, either in specie, or in drafts on eastern cities—with much other injurious matter, which it is not immediately necessary to notice; but containing no distinct or determinate proposition in relation to the debt.

Now, if, under these circumstances, any reasonable man were asked, what course the directors of the bank of the United States ought to pursue—he would answer, *They have no choice*. It would be madness in them to continue to receive, as cash, the notes of banks avowedly incompetent to the payment of their debts, or to the redemption of their paper in specie. Yet for declining to receive such notes, and for requiring, after a long and unprecedented indulgence, the payment of its just demands, the bank of the U. States stands charged with being guilty of “the most high-handed oppression ever attempted in a free country!” How absurd! how sublimely ridiculous!

A letter from Curacao to a merchant in New York, dated October 22, says, it is reported that the Spanish and Patriot squadrons have had an engagement off La Guyra, and that the former were defeated. Should admiral Brion have been successful, Gen. Bolivar will no doubt gain advantages, and probably advance with his army from Guyana, where he has been some time quartered. Part of Brion’s squadron was sent in boats to La Guyra at night for the purpose of cutting out vessels, but was obliged to retreat.

From all quarters there appears a constant clamor against the banks. The southern and western states are now suffering under the same malady that so seriously afflicted the eastern states, a few years since, commencing with the wild projects of Andrew Drexel, and terminating in the dissolution of nearly all the country banks in that quarter. Great distress was created at the time, which we well remember; but as soon as the scab was severed from the wheat, the body politic was restored to a healthful condition. Many of the country banks are shutting up shop, and the sooner we are rid of these “baseless fabrics,” the sooner shall we be restored to the banking principles upon solvent ground.

During the sitting of the legislature of the state of Rhode Island, which closed this month, charters for three new banks were granted—one in Bristol, to be called the Mount Hope Bank; one in Burrillville, to be called the Burrillville Bank; and one in Smithfield, to be called the New England Pacific Bank. There are now, including the U. States Branch, THIRTY-FIVE banks in the small state of Rhode Island; one for about every 2400 inhabitants!

Mr. Paudling’s Poem, “The Backwoodsman,” is quoted in other papers with distinguished marks of approbation.

We trust a more formal and extensive notice will be taken of it in our reviews.

This is paving the way for the permanent establishment of a literary character of our own; and in truth in the way of poetry, “plucking up drowning honesties,”

GROCERIES.

THIS subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit:

- Teas, coffee, chocolate
- Loin, lump and brown sugars
- Spices of every description
- Raisins, figs, pecans and rice
- Mustard
- Scotch rappae and mackabaw snuffs
- Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle
- Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits
- French and peach brandy, and whiskey
- Spanish and common cigars
- Tobacco, also M'Quie's do
- Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings
- Codfish, by the barrel
- Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Views.
- We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.

DOWNING & GRANT.
July 17—tf

New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT J. GATEWOOD
HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND IS NOW OPENING,
At his Store in Lexington,
AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORT-
MENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by himself, from the cash houses and at auction, he will be enabled to sell them as low, if not lower, than goods brought to this market.

Lexington, July 10, 1818—tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.

(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex)

HAVE on hand, a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

GROCERIES, of the best quality,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS

WARE.

Also, best manufactured

PITTSBURGH NAILS,

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

All of which will be sold on the best terms.

Lexington, Feb. 21—tf

NEW GOODS.

Higgins & Pritchett,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the approaching season; which they offer for sale at very reduced prices;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting,

A few sets Surveyors' best instruments,

New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail.

ALSO....A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.

Lexington, May 15—tf

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23—tf

THE FAYETTE

Paper Manufacturing Co.

HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to keep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags.

THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.
March 20—tf

M'Quie's Tobacco.

HAVING been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured by us, has frequently been sold under our name, thereby tending to the injury of the reputation of our own manufacture—we, therefore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our interest) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and candid comparison, it will be found equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States.

J. & W. M'QUIE.

May 26, 1818—[Nov. 6—tf]

Wanted to Hire,

BY the year, from Christmas next, a NEGRO WOMAN that is steady and honest. Also, a NEGRO BOY and GIRL. Apply to the subscriber—

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A number of CARRIAGES, with Harness complete.

A quantity of first rate Carriage Collars

12 bbls. Flaxseed Oil

Window Glass and Putty

Orange, Annis, Noyes, Cinnamon, Wormwood and Clove Cordials

Spirits of Wine, and Spts. of Wine Varnish

Kaleidescopes, Office Wafers, Black Sand

WHISKY, 7 years old

Allum, Wrought 8dy. and 10dy. Nails

Candlewick, Shaker Brooms,

AND

Paints, of ALL KINDS.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Lexington, Nov. 6, 1818—tf*

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WREATH,

OR

VERSES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

BY A LADY OF LEXINGTON.

"For gain, not glory, wing thy daring flight."

THE writer of the proposed little volume is convinced that though this is comparatively a youthful country, a taste for poetry is rapidly progressing in it. These Poems, generally the effusion of feeling, and hastily written, are, with diffidence, offered to the patronage of a generous public.

The work will consist of a small volume, the price of which to Subscribers will be One Dollar per copy.

Subscriptions received at this Office. Those who hold Subscription Papers, will have the goodness to return them by the 1st of December.

October 16, 1818—tf*

GEO. TROTTER & SON,

HAVE just received and are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will sell unusually low for Cash.

Included in the assortment are

Canton Crapes, Irish Linens, Su-

perfine Cloths & Cassimeres,

Monroe Shoes & Booties for Ladies,

Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7,

Straw Bonnets of the latest fashions,

And a complete assortment of

LIVERPOOL CHINA

Lex. July 24—tf

THE FIRST CLASS

OF A

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FAYETTE HOSPITAL

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000

2 " " 10,000 " is 20,000

3 " " 5,000 " is 15,000

5 " " 1,000 " is 5,000

12 " " 500 " is 6,000

15 " " 100 " is 1,500

650 " " 50 " is 32,500

688 Prizes. \$100,000

1312 Blanks.

2,000 Tickets, at \$5 each, is \$100,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

First drawn No. will be entitled to

\$1,000

First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing

1,000

First " " on the 6th day's "

5,000

First " " on the 7th day's "

1,000

First " " on the 8th day's "

5,000

First " " on the 9th day's "

10,000

First " " on the 10th day's drawing,

after 100 tickets are drawn, will be enti-

tled to the Grand Stationary Prize of \$20,000

The \$1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth and seventh days' drawings, to be each payable in part by 15 tickets, valued at \$750 dollars—Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth, and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on the seventh.

The \$5,000 prizes, which will be awarded to the first drawn numbers on the ninth and eleventh days, to be each payable in part by 80 tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to 1280 inclusive for that on the ninth, and 1701 to 1780 inclusive for that on the eleventh.

And the \$10,000 prize, as designated for

the first drawn number on the ninth day's drawing,

will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valued at 7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are

from 1501 to 1650 inclusive.

All prizes payable in 90 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within one year after the completion of the drawing, will be considered as donations to the Institution.

Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different post-offices in the neighborhood of which tickets may have been sold.

ALREADY FLOATING PRIZES ARE,

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.

1 " " 5,000 "

2 " " 1,000 "

12 " " 500 "

15 " " 100 "

330 " " 50 "

Whole Tickets, halves and quarters, to be

had of THOMAS JANUARY, who is the Chairman and Treasurer for the Managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant prospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acquiring fortunes without incurring much risk, the object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the Managers with the most flattering hope, that they will be enabled to announce, in a very few weeks, the commencement of the drawing. Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and the infirm, and to the most efficient means of affording them permanent comfort and relief, will cordially unite with the Managers in the promotion of the speedy success of this Lottery. The completion of the Hospital Building, already in progress; and its preparation for the early reception of the suffering victims of misfortune and disease in the state at large, are objects which forcibly, and will not in vain, appeal to the hearts and the heads of an intelligent and charitable community. The Managers confidently rely upon these considerations, and on the number of prizes compared with the blanks, rendering the chances of obtaining the former unusually great, for a very rapid sale of the tickets.

ANDREW MC CALLA,

THOMAS JANUARY,

STEPHEN CHIPLEY,

B. GAINES,

STERLING ALLEN,

Lexington, Ky. April 24, 1818—tf

TOWN OF LIMESTONE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale,

150 BUILDING LOTS.

IN the above proposed town, as laid off, and

the plot of which is recorded in the office of the county court of Mason.

The advantages and rising prospects of the ground lying above the mouth of Limestone